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General and complete disarmament: transparency in armaments

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

The indication of original languages of submission in the symbol block of document A/57/221 of 17 July 2002 should read as above.

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24 September 2002
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Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum*

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* This information was received after the submission of the main report.

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II. Information received from Governments

A. Composite table of replies of Governments[1]

State	Data on exports	Data on imports	Explanation submitted in note verbale	Background information
Bahamas	nil	nil		no
Bosnia and Herzegovina	nil	nil		no
Chile	yes	-		no
Dominica	nil	nil		no
India	nil	yes		no
Mexico	nil	yes		no
Philippines	nil	nil		no
Portugal	nil	yes		yes
Russian Federation	yes	nil		no
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	nil	nil		no

[1] With the submissions of Bahamas, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Dominica, India, Mexico, the Philippines, Portugal, the Russian Federation and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the number of replies received from Governments is 120.

B. Replies received from Governments

Chile

Reporting country: Chile

Original language: Spanish **Calendar year: 2001**
Background information provided: no **Date of submission: 5 September 2002**

EXPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	Remarks	
Category (I-VII)	**Final importer State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
I. Battle tanks	Italy	21			M-113	This materiel is in the process of being procured and has not yet been imported into the country.
	Netherlands	11			Leopard	

India

Reporting country: India

Original language: English **Calendar year: 2001**
Background information provided: no **Date of submission: 1 August 2002**

IMPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	Remarks	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
I. Battle tanks	Russian Federation	40			Battle tanks (T-905/T-905K)	Received in December 2001
VII. Missiles and missile launchers	Russian Federation	98			(i) Uran 3M 24E combat missile - 40 (ii) Uran 3M 24E NH practice missile - 18 (iii) Klub missile, combat - 8 (iv) Klub missile, practice - 2 (v) Containers for Klub missile - 6 (vi) Launchers for RVV AE missile - 24	

National criteria on transfers: Arrival of equipment into importer's territory.

Mexico

Reporting country: Mexico

Original language: Spanish **Calendar year: 2001**
Background information provided: no **Date of submission: 20 August 2002**

IMPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	Remarks	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
VI. Warships	United States of America	1			Landing craft (LST Ex USS *Newport*)	Decommissioned vessel

Portugal

Reporting country: Portugal

Original language: English **Calendar year: 2001**
Background information provided: yes **Date of submission: 1 August 2002**

IMPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	Remarks	
Category (I-VII)	**Exporter State(s)**	**Number of items**	**State of origin (if not exporter)**	**Intermediate location (if any)**	**Description of item**	**Comments on the transfer**
II. Armoured combat vehicles	France	13			ULTAV M11 PANHARD	
III. Large calibre artillery systems	United States of America	14			LAG M109A5 15.5 mm	

Russian Federation

Reporting country: Russian Federation

Original language: Russian **Calendar year: 2001**
Background information provided: no **Date of submission: 23 August 2002**

EXPORTS

A	B	C	D	E	Remarks	
Category (I-VII)	Final importer State(s)	Number of items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location (if any)	Description of item	Comments on the transfer
I. Battle tanks	India	40				
II. Armoured combat vehicles	Greece	7				
	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	22				
	Sudan	22				
	Uzbekistan	23				
	Sri Lanka	55				
III. Large calibre artillery systems	Cyprus	4				
IV. Combat aircraft	Algeria	10				
	India	1				
	China	38				
	Myanmar	4				
	Eritrea	2				
V. Attack helicopters	Angola	2				
	Cyprus	12				
	Sudan	12				
7. Missiles and missile launchers	India	98				
	China	168				

III. Index of background information provided by Governments for the calendar year 2001

State	Title	Language
Portugal	Military holdings (As of 31 December 2001). Procurement through national production ("nil" report). Portuguese arms exports relevant policies.	English

IV. Information received from Governments on military holdings and procurement through national production

State	Military holdings	Procurement through national production
Portugal	yes	nil

Portugal

Military holdings

Category (I - VII)	Number of items	Remarks
I. Battle tanks	187	
II. Armoured combat vehicles	522	• 13 ULTAV M11 PANHARD imported from France -- total 38 units • Less 8 APCCO DAF YP408 (removed from inventory)
III. Large calibre artillery systems	377	• LAG M109A5 15.5 mm -- 14 imported from USA • 105 M119 light gun -- total 21 units (corrected value) • Mortar 120 mm -- total 153 units (corrected value)
IV. Combat aircraft	101	
V. Attack helicopters	0	
VI. Warships	20	
VII. Missile and missile systems	29	

Annex

Views received from Governments in accordance with paragraph 4 (a) of General Assembly resolution 56/24 Q

Cuba

[Original: Spanish]
[9 July 2002]

1. Cuba has been a regular contributor to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, which it considers a useful though incomplete instrument that is part of the overall efforts and aims of the international community to avert international tensions and misunderstandings between States. It is incomplete because weapons of mass destruction should also be included within the scope of the Register, as a transitional measure towards their complete prohibition, which is the only definitive solution to the dangers that such weapons represent.

2. Unfortunately, the notable progress achieved in the fields of chemical and biological disarmament, particularly the former, has not been matched in the field of nuclear disarmament.

3. The Register is a confidence-building tool that should not neglect the legitimate security concerns of States. It is a tool that is complemented by other measures being taken at the national, regional and global levels.

4. For this year, Cuba has already transmitted to the United Nations Secretariat relevant information for the Register, which will be included in the report on the subject that the Secretary-General will shortly be issuing.

5. Cuba is of the view that the voluntary character of the Register should be maintained. Contrary to what it might seem, it is precisely this voluntary character that is the main incentive for countries to continue to provide information to the Register and for this mechanism to continue to be perceived as an important confidence-building tool at the global level.

6. Cuba wishes to reiterate its view, which is shared by a number of other countries, that the voluntary character of the information on national holdings that States provide for the Register should also be maintained until such time as consensus is reached on the issue.

7. It should be recalled that Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations recognizes the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, which presupposes that States also have the right to acquire the arms that are necessary for their defence. Consequently, legal transfers of arms cannot be prohibited.

8. Cuba not only participates in the Register, but also voluntarily implements confidence-building measures that have included, inter alia, visits by military personnel from several countries, including the United States of America, to various military installations in Cuba. Also, in September 2001, representatives of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines visited the zone controlled by Cuba that adjoins the naval base at Guantánamo Bay and were able to see for themselves the control measures that the Cuban Government has implemented there.

9. In addition, scientists and eminent persons from all over the world, many of them from the United States of America, have visited Cuba's biotechnology centres and were able to see for themselves the absolutely peaceful nature of our programmes in this field.

10. There is no doubt that the adoption of resolution 46/36 L by the General Assembly marks a high point in the efforts of the international community to promote confidence-building measures. However, the Register should not be a static process; it must be developed and for that it is essential not only to make it universal but also to continue to study the experience of its operation and to continue to seek the most effective ways of contributing to its further development.

11. In this connection, Cuba welcomes the efforts made by the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts and in discharge of the mandate given by the General Assembly, to review the operation and future development of the Register.

12. Cuba hopes that the group of governmental experts to be convened in 2003, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56/24 Q of 29 November 2001, will continue the earlier studies and go forward on the basis of the information and views given by States.

13. It is important to underscore the need for the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General, in discharge of the mandate given in resolution 56/24 Q, to be made available to States for their consideration sufficiently in advance so that it can be carefully reviewed before it is discussed.